MARCH 3, 1768. THE NUMBER 876.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

LETTERS

From a FARMER *in* Pennsylvania *to the inhabitants of the* British *colonies.*

LETTER VIII.

My dear Countrymen,

IN my opinion, a dangerous example is set in the last act relating to these colonies: The power of Parliament to levy money upon us for raising a revenue is therein avowed and exerted. Regarding the act on this single principle, I must again repeat, and I think it my duty to repeat, that to me it appears to be *unconstitutional.*

No man who considers the conduct of the Parliament since the repeal of the *Stamp Act*, and the disposition of many people at home, can doubt that the chief object of attention there is, to use Mr. *Grenville*'s expression, "providing that the DEPENDENCE and OBEDIENCE of the colonies be asserted and maintained."

Under the influence of this notion, instantly on repealing the *Stamp Act*, an act passed declaring the power of Parliament to bind these colonies *in all cases whatever.* This however was only planting a barren tree, that cast a *shade* indeed over the colonies, but yielded no *fruit.* It being determined to enforce the authority on which the *Stamp Act* was founded, the Parliament having never renounced the right, as Mr. *Pitt* advised them to do, and it being thought proper to disguise that authority in such a manner as not again to alarm the colonies, some little time was required to find a method by which both these points should be united. At last the ingenuity of Mr. *Grenville* and his party accomplished the matter, as it was thought, in "an act for granting certain duties in the *British* colonies and plantations in *America*, for allowing drawbacks, *&c.*" which is the title of the act laying duties on paper, *&c.*

The Parliament having several times before imposed duties to be paid in *America*, IT WAS EXPECTED NO DOUBT THAT THE REPETITION OF SUCH A MEASURE WOULD BE PASSED OVER AS AN USUAL THING; but to have done this, without expressly "asserting and maintaining" the power of Parliament to take our money without our consent, and to apply it as they please, would not have been sufficiently declarative of its supremacy, nor sufficiently depressive of *American* freedom.

Therefore it is that in this memorable act we find it *expressly "provided"* that money shall be levied upon us without our consent, for PURPOSES that render it, *if possible*, more dreadful than the *Stamp Act.*

That act, alarming as it was, declared the money thereby to be raised should be applied "towards defraying the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing, the *British* colonies and plantations in *America*;" and it is evident, from the whole act, that by the word "*British*" were intended colonies and plantations *settled by* British *people*, and not generally *those subject to the* British *Crown.* That act seemed therefore to have something gentle and kind in its intention, and to aim only at *our own welfare*; but the act now objected to imposes duties upon the *British* colonies "to defray the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing *his Majesty's* DOMINIONS *in* America."

What a change of words! what an *incomputable addition* to the expenses intended by the *Stamp Act*! *His Majesty's* DOMINIONS" comprehend not only *the* British *colonies* but also *the conquered provinces of* Canada *and* Florida, *and the* British *garrisons of* Nova Scotia; for *these* do not deserve the name of *colonies.*

What justice is there in making US pay for "defending, protecting, and securing" THESE PLACES? What benefit *can* we, or *have* we ever derived *from them?* None of them was conquered *for* US; nor will "be defended, protected, or secured," *for* US.

In fact, however advantageous the subduing or keeping any of these countries may be to *Great Britain*, the acquisition is greatly injurious to these colonies. Our chief property consists in *lands.* These would have been of a much greater value if such prodigious additions had not been made to the *British* territories on this continent. The natural increase of our own people, if confined within the colonies, would have raised the value still higher and higher every fifteen or twenty years. Besides, we should have lived more compactly together, and have been therefore more able to resist an enemy. But now the inhabitants will be thinly scattered over an immense region, as those who want settlements will choose to make new ones rather than pay great prices for old ones.

These are the consequences to the colonies of the hearty assistance they gave to *Great Britain* in the late war, a war *undertaken solely for her own benefit.* The objects of it were the securing to herself the rich tracts of land on the back of these colonies, with the *Indian* trade; and *Nova Scotia*, with the fishery. *These, and much more, has that kingdom gained*; but the *inferiour animals that* hunted with the *lion*, have been amply rewarded for all the sweat and blood their loyalty cost them, by the honour of having sweated and bled in such company.

I will not go so far as to say that *Canada* and *Nova Scotia* are curbs on *New England*, the *chain of forts* through the back woods on the *middle provinces*, and *Florida* on the rest; but I will venture to say that if the products of *Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, and *Florida*, deserve any consideration, the two first of them are only rivals of our northern colonies, and the other of our southern.

It has been said that without the conquest of these countries the colonies could not have been "protected, defended, and secured." If that is true, it may, with as much propriety, be said that *Great Britain* could not have been "defended, protected, and secured," without that conquest; for the colonies are parts of her empire, which it as much concerns *her* as *them* to keep out of the hands of any other power.

But these colonies, when they were much weaker, defended themselves before this conquest was made; and could again do it, against any that might properly be called *their* enemies. If *France* and *Spain* indeed should attack them, *as members of the* British *empire*, perhaps they might be distressed, but it would be in a *British* quarrel.

The largest account I have seen of the number of people in *Canada* does not make them exceed 90,000. *Florida* can hardly be said to have any inhabitants. It is computed that there are in our colonies 3,000,000. *Our* force must therefore increase with a disproportion to the growth of *their* strength, that would render us very safe.

This being the state of the ease, I cannot think it just that these colonies, labouring under so many misfortunes, should be loaded with *taxes* to maintain countries not only not useful, but hurtful, to them. The support of *Canada* and *Florida* cost yearly, it is said, half a million sterling. From hence we may make some guess of the load that is to be laid *upon* US; for WE are not only to "defend, protect, and secure," *them*, but also to make "an adequate provision for defraying the charge of the administration of justice, and the support of civil government, in such provinces where it shall be found necessary.

Not one of the provinces of *Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, or *Florida*, has ever defrayed *these expenses* WITHIN ITSELF; and if the duties imposed by the last statute are collected, *all of them together*, according to the best information I can get, will not pay *one quarter as much as* Pennsylvania *alone*: So that the *British colonies* are to be drained of the rewards of their labour to cherish the scorching sands of *Florida* and the icy rocks of *Canada* and *Nova Scotia*, which never will return to us one farthing that we send to them.

Great Britain, I mean the Ministry in *Great Britain*, has cantoned *Canada* and *Florida* out into *five* or *six* governments, and may form *as many more.* She now has *fourteen* or *fifteen* regiments on this continent, and may send over *as many more.* To make "an adequate provision" FOR ALL THESE EXPENSES is, no doubt, to be the *inheritance* of the colonies."

Can any man believe that the duties on paper, *&c.* are the *last* that will be laid for these purposes? It is in vain to hope that because it is imprudent to lay duties on the exportation of manufactures from a mother country to colonies, as it may promote manufactures among them, that this consideration will prevent such a measure.

Ambitious artful men have made it popular; and whatever injustice or destruction will attend it, in the opinion of the colonists, at home it will be thought just and salutary.*

The people of *Great Britain* will be told, and have been told, that *they* are sinking under an immense debt; that great part of this debt has been contracted in defending the colonies; that *these* are so ungrateful and undutiful that they will not contribute one mite to its payment, nor even to the support of the army now kept up for their "defence and security," that they are rolling in wealth, and are of so bold and republican a spirit that they are aiming at independence; that the only way to retain them in "obedience" is to keep a strict watch over them, and to draw off part of their riches in *taxes*; and that every burthen laid upon *them* is taking off so much from *Great Britain.* These assertions will be generally believed, and the people will be persuaded that they cannot be too angry with their colonies, as that anger will be profitable to themselves.

In truth, *Great Britain* alone receives any benefit from *Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, and *Florida*; and, therefore, she alone ought to maintain them. The old maxim of the law is drawn from reason and justice, and never could be more properly applied than in this case:

Qui sentit commodum sentire debet et onus.
They who feel the benefit ought to feel the burthen.

A FARMER.

* "So *credulous*, as well as *obstinate*, are the people in believing *every thing* which flatters their *prevailing passion.*"
Hume's Hist. of England.

VIRGINIA, *January* 1768.

Mess. PURDIE & DIXON,

SHOULD any apology be wanting for addressing this paper to you, you will oblige me much to look into your Gazette of the 17th of December last, where you will find the thing that gave rise to it; for there you favoured the publick with a piece from Boston, intended to quiet some alarms in that town and country relative to the Board of Commissioners of the Customs in America being settled there. In that paper they are told that other provinces, from a view of the advantages that would arise from the establishment of it, made great interest for its being fixed with them; and Virginia is particularized, as one that would have given 10,000 l. to have had it determined in their favour. I am not solicitous about the advantage or disadvantage that might arise from such a Board in any of the provinces, and therefore shall take no pains to look into, or confute (which I believe may be done) other parts of the arguments that led into this assertion relative to Virginia; but as it would be wrong to arrogate in the least the merit of any particular act, to a country that did not endeavour to deserve it, so must it be injurious to leave any accusation of a thing done, that may be pernicious in its effects, so apparently open against a colony as this lies against Virginia, who I believe will be always cautious how they tempt any measure to be taken with them that must (from the multiplicity of officers that generally attend the Customs abroad) be greatly dreaded, because such officers (though they at present lay no duties) are, in the strict sense of the word, but as so many placemen; and I believe the British history is a pretty full register of the evils that have, and do still exist, by means of placemen in P———. What then should make an American fond of encouraging such a growth? Perhaps we may fancy it will be always in our power to prevent the ill effects, but this is but a mere fancy indeed. It cannot be denied me that they have, at all times, the means of influencing in their power; and certainly it will be no bad step in Ministerial policy to indulge the application of those means, where the design is to enslave. When I think of this, I am led to ask what powerful thing that must be that could lull to sleep so much penetration, which I always discovered in a judicious writer to the north, as to incline him to reason as he has lately done? Liberty we all know to be the jewel on which the whole machine of the British constitution turns: Every such man then must, if he acts at all, be at the beck of his appointment; and how easy is that jewel to be removed by such implements of power? And is this to be disregarded for at best but a trifling, as well as accidental, advantage to a few individuals! Corruption may be worse than the luxury of Rome, and that we are told had more efficacy in the destruction of its greatness than fleets and armies could have. Can it be impertinent then publickly to call upon that author to explain what he means by the great interest made by Virginia, and particularly to set forth what part of the colony would have been so lavish of their money? I will not pretend to dive into the views of particulars, who may be both mercenary and even dirty in them; but Virginia, as a colony or a province, is so collective that I think it could not mean any thing but a hint at some conduct in the Publick Legislative Body: And to be sure, as the oldest Member of that Assembly that I have conversed with cannot recollect any instance of so circumstancial a procedure, it must be natural to call for a true information; otherwise I must beg leave to observe to my fellow subjects abroad that, however quiescent such an assertion may be intended, they have no reason to give over their alarms on account of any truth that may be contained in that report, as to Virginia in its collective sense, and this from a pretty careful observation for upwards of twenty years.

Having thus endeavoured to do my duty to the community in one instance, I will, before I lay my pen down, attempt something like it in another: It is to inform our brethren in N. Y. that every truly British breast in this colony seems to be so sensible of their present grievance as to feel the certain, though but as yet distant, weight the thing will have upon the liberties of all America; and if any thing can be collected from a pretty general conversation, such a patriotick disposition must move the people to apply for a redress whenever it can be done with prudence. With prudence I say, that the complexion of equity, justice, and right, which has hitherto governed in all the disputes relative to the liberties of the subject, may not be changed into an accusation of impertinence in engaging in matters that do not particularly concern the colony; for though fellow subjects, we are all so distinct in our legislative constitutions that an evil to one is not immediately so to all. Now although the world (as we use the word) are not perhaps to be the judges in our contests, yet we have lately experienced that, by prudent modes in conduct, they may be engaged so far as to become coadjutors in the cause of liberty: As then few discover themselves so easily impressed by the distant or mediate concern others may have in a dispute as they are by the immediate or instantaneous causes that move, it must be very proper not to complain but upon the measures that may be taken by the Legislature of N. Y. to lay their grievances before the Sovereign of the whole realm; in such a case then only may a people not immediately affected with propriety extend their own supplications to the Throne for a gracious prevention of such alarming and affecting measures, that will in the end comprehend the whole body. As to the late fancied consociate supremacy assumed over us, with submission I think the people of America cannot with any prudence have any thing to do with that: Every petition to them must be tacitly acknowledging their right (the present object of their wishes and endeavours) and to remonstrate against any proceeding, from late experience seems to be nothing short of throwing straws against the wind; for wherever the disposition shall be so unhappy as to grasp at an universal power, inconsistencies, ever so strongly pointed out, must avail but very little, as the same vanity that effected an extension of three years into seven must naturally lead to the destruction of liberty in America, or in any other part where the enjoyment of it is not well relished, though the same persons might start perhaps at any thing that should look like an immediate infringement of their particular rights. And it is evidently the same principle in action that makes some folks grow outrageous with the heart-felt struggles of an American for his declining liberty, whilst they compassionately assist a foreigner in his endeavours to regain his; an eager desire to govern every where; perhaps a desire not always peculiar to a Briton, even when in contest with an enemy. I have purposely shortened myself into hints upon this subject, believing that every judicious reader will comprehend and improve them in his own mind. Yours, A—— M——.

From a late ENGLISH PAPER.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THE alarming situation this country is in, on many accounts, calls on every wellwisher to it to exert all their abilities to prevent the many mischiefs that threaten us.

If ever there was a time for the great men of the land to be united, to throw aside all past distinctions and animosities, it is now. It is of much more consequence, in my opinion, to preserve the balance of affection between this country and America than ever it was to preserve the balance of power in Europe, about which so many millions have been thrown away. America is now almost the only market for our manufactures; and if they are cramped in their trade, and affronted about trifles, it will induce them to set up manufacturing for themselves, and a very few years would enable them to do it without us; and how fatal a stroke that would be is very evident. This is a matter of such importance to the future well being of this country that I hope to see, before it is long, the leaders of the different parties lay aside all other considerations, and convince the world there is yet some publick virtue left, by uniting together in a grand impartial plan of politicks, with regard to Great Britain and America, as will be equally advantageous to both.

Recipe for the bite of a mad dog.

TAKE of the leaves of rue, picked from the stalks and bruised, six ounces; garlick, picked clean and bruised, six ounces; Venice treacle, or Mithridate, and scrapings of pewter, of each four ounces. Boil all over a slow fire, in two quarts of strong ale, until one pint is consumed. Strain it, and keep it in a bottle close stopped, and give of it nine spoonfuls warm to the person seven mornings successively.

Six spoonfuls will cure a dog, and nine days after the bite apply some of the ingredients to the wound.

Ten or twelve spoonfuls may be given to a horse or a bullock, and from three to five to a sheep or hog.

WARSAW, *Nov.* 18.

A CONVENTION between Ruſſia and this Republick is ſaid to be upon the carpet, by virtue of which the former of thoſe powers is to have a body of 40,000 men always in this kingdom, ready to act in ſupport of the two treaties that are going to be made, one of which is to reſtore the Diſſidents to the enjoyment of their ancient privileges, and the other is to reform the abuſes that have crept into the form of government.

VIENNA, *Nov.* 21. The ſmallpox has made much ravage in this city. It is computed about 1100 people have died of it in five months, children under a year old not included.

ROME, *Nov.* 28. We hear that the Jeſuits from Capua, and its neighbourhood, are arrived at Terracina, a town in the Eccleſiaſtical State. They were eſcorted by the Neapolitan troops as far as Portella, and were ordered never to re-enter his Sicilian Majeſty's dominions.

BRUSSELS, *Nov.* 30. About a week ago the Chevalier de Gordon, Miniſter from England at this Court, being very ill with a cold, and leaning againſt a chimney, had the misfortune to fall and break one of his ribs; but, having immediate aſſiſtance, is in a fair way of doing well again.

PARIS, *Nov.* 7. A priſoner in the Baſtile hanged himſelf a few days ago, but the gaoler coming into his room ſoon after, and perceiving that he was not dead, cut the cord by which he hung, and made uſe of every means to recover him; but the priſoner no ſooner came to himſelf than he ſeized the knife with which the gaoler had cut him down, ſtabbed him with it, and afterwards ſtabbed himſelf. The gaoler ſurvived him only a few hours.

PONTOISE, *Nov.* 28. An extraordinary accident lately happened here, which has thrown the inhabitants into great conſternation. The town is ſo ſituated that a rock hangs over part of it, and upon the brow of the rock are gardens, houſes, and even two churches. On the 25th inſtant, about three o'clock in the morning, part of the prominent rock (50 feet in length, 30 in height, and 18 to 20 feet in width) fell down, and cruſhed three houſes, the inhabitants of which had juſt time to ſave themſelves by means of the alarm, which they received by ſome cracks which preceded the fatal accident; one man only was dug out of the ruins, ſlightly hurt, having been preſerved by a cavity occaſioned by ſome large pieces of the rock. The inhabitants are under great conſternation, on account of ſome more of the rock being in danger of falling. A ſkilful engineer is ſent to take proper meaſures to guard againſt the miſchief which may reſult from any accident of the like kind for the future.

VIENNA, *Dec.* 2. Laſt Monday being St. Andrew's day, the patron of the Order of the Golden Fleece, his Imperial Majeſty and the Archdukes, after having aſſiſted at the ſervice appointed for that occaſion, with the uſual ceremonies, dined in publick. All the Knights of the Order who were in town, to the number of about thirty, had the honour of dining in the ſame hall at another table, as is cuſtomary on this day.

BANKS *of the* LOHN, *Nov.* 5. On the 18th ult. at ſeven in the evening, a fire broke out at a houſe in the village of Selbach, which in an hour's time extended itſelf in ſuch a manner, the wind being very high, that 115 houſes were burnt to the ground. The harveſt was juſt finiſhed; but no part of the proviſions, which had been laid up for the uſe of the poor inhabitants, could be ſaved.

LONDON, *December* 12.

An arret of Council was publiſhed on the 24th ult. at Paris, in which his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ordered the payment of the Canada paper money to the parties mentioned in a liſt annexed.

In conſequence of the act for opening our ports to the importation of foreign corn, it is aſſured that wheat will be reduced to 40s. a quarter before Chriſtmas.

The national debt of Ireland was, on the 25th of laſt March, 581,964 l. 3s. 4d.

Yeſterday came on at Doctors Commons, before the Right Worſhipful Dr. Betteſworth, Chancellor of the dioceſe of London, a remarkable cauſe between an eminent tradeſman in Piccadilly and his wife, for repeated acts of cruelty, adultery, and giving her the foul diſeaſe, and other very ill uſage committed by the huſband; when, after many learned arguments by the Civilians for and againſt, the innocence of the wife not being in the leaſt impeached, the Judge pronounced the man to have been guilty both of the cruelty and adultery, and divorced the woman from her huſband, and condemned him in full coſts, to the ſatisfaction of the whole Court.

A correſpondent ſays: "Many perſons are in raptures with the ſpirited reſolutions (as they call them) of the inhabitants of New England, not to purchaſe any more goods from hence; but, for my part, I conſider theſe reſolves as the offspring of a ſpirit of baſe ingratitude, both to the Legiſlature of the Mother Country and to individuals. To the former it is a very ſcandalous return for their indulgence in the immediate repeal of the Stamp Act, as ſoon as it was known to be diſagreeable to the Americans; and to the latter, what a pretty requital is it for the long credit given by them, and the loſſes they have ſuſtained, to the abſolute ruin of ſome, and great inconvenience of all! Was it for this that ſo general a joy prevailed among the people all over Old England on account of ſo heavy a burthen (as they conceived the Stamp Act to be) having been prevented from falling on the ſhoulders of their brethren in America!"

It is ſaid the American colonies are ſparing no expenſe to be furniſhed with the beſt Engliſh rams and ſheep, in order to promote the breed.

We are informed that there has been lately diſcovered, in one of our American colonies, an almoſt inexhauſtible fund of a ſaltpetre mine.

Letters from Quebec inform that the new manufactures there are in a very flouriſhing condition, particularly their caſt iron ware, great quantities of which they exported to the ſouthern colonies.

We hear that in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion application will be made in behalf of the planters of both the Floridas that healthy felons of both ſexes may be ſent out, on tranſportation, to theſe colonies, where white ſervants are ſo much wanted that all manner of domeſtick employments are obliged to be done by Negroes.

In the courſe of laſt week upwards of 20,000 quarters of oats, 7000 quarters of wheat, 4000 quarters of barley, and 2000 quarters of rye, were imported into the river from foreign parts; the greateſt quantity that has been known for ſome years, in one week.

Laſt week about 400 weavers, armed with cutlaſſes, hatchets, &c. aſſembled in Brick lane, in order to deſtroy the looms of a worſted lace weaver there. Mr. Hurford, High Conſtable of the diviſion, attended with a number of officers in order to oppoſe them; but being overpowered, he was obliged to take refuge with his Myrmidons in the neighbouring houſes. A party of the Guards, however, being ſent for from the Tower, the rioters were ſoon diſperſed; and upwards of 40 of them conveyed to New Priſon, Clerkenwell.

Dec. 15. It is reported the number of land forces to be employed in the ſervice of the enſuing year will amount to 17,253, including officers, and 2460 invalids.

We hear that among the deſpatches which laſt arrived from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland the following bill, lately paſſed in the Parliament of that kingdom, was brought over for the Royal approbation, viz. A bill for granting unto his Majeſty an additional duty on beer, ale, ſtrong waters, wine, tobacco, hides, and other goods and merchandiſes therein mentioned; and for prohibiting the importation of all cambricks and lawns, except of the manufactures of Great Britain.

Dec. 16. A letter from Bath mentions that his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle is greatly recovered of his late indiſpoſition, but that the Earl of Chatham continues much indiſpoſed.

They write from Milan that the Government had juſt publiſhed an order for all the Monks to repair to their reſpective convents in twenty four hours, and not to quit them without freſh orders.

It is aſſured that the late extraordinary reſolution of a town meeting at Boſton, New England, were the laſt efforts of a dying faction; that the inhabitants in general, both of that town and of the province, wholly diſapprove thoſe proceedings, and are perfectly eaſy and ſatisfied with the meaſures taken here.

The cries of the diſtreſſed poor have reached the ears of the great, not only the King from the throne recommending, but the patrons of our liberties planning and preparing, ſchemes for the relieving their preſent hardſhips; and it is confidently reported that ſome worthy Members of Parliament, having taken into conſideration the grievance the poor manufacturers labour under from the high price of candles (being obliged to ſpend more than half the produce of their induſtry for candles to perform it by) propoſe their relief by taking off the duty from this eſſential article of life, as light is as neceſſary to the manufacturer and artificer to guide them in their buſineſs as bread is to ſtrengthen them to perform it.

Dec. 17. The Senate of Dantzick having lately publiſhed an ordinance forbidding any foreign power to eſtabliſh lodges in that city for enliſting ſoldiers, the Pruſſian Reſident complained of it to his maſter, who thereon addreſſed a reſcript to them, which the Senate replied to, by aſſuring his Majeſty that ſuch inhibition was not meant to extend to the Pruſſian recruiters.

From a neighbouring iſland we learn the diſapprobation of the leading perſons in the government, and the diſcontent of all ranks is at ſo high a pitch that it is found neceſſary that they ſhould immediately be ſupplied with another Governour.

His Excellency the Tripoline Ambaſſadour having been cured of a long ſtanding headach, by the uſe of the baths and ſtoves of Dr. Dominicetti, of Cheliea, in recompenſe of which cure his Excellency has ſent to the Doctor a preſent of his picture, drawn by the famous painter Mr. Calza, which coſt fifty pounds.

Extract of a letter from Toulon, *dated Dec.* 3.

"They are very buſy here about their marine; four 70 gun ſhips and five frigates are almoſt ready to be lanched, beſides ſeveral half gallies, which they ſay are to cruiſe againſt the piratical ſtates."

We hear from Dublin that a liſt of all the penſions, civil and military, on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, is going to be laid before the Parliament of that kingdom.

We hear from Whitehaven that the merchants have given orders for ſeveral thouſand quarters of foreign corn to be imported, which is to be depoſited in magazines, and retailed at a cheap price to the poor.

This day was held a full Board of Admiralty, at which Sir Edward Hawke preſided, when a number of diſabled ſeamen in the Royal navy were admitted to the benefit of Greenwich hoſpital.

On Tueſday evening died raving mad, at her lodgings in Rag Fair, one Jenny M'Grath, an old cloath woman; ſhe had got a fifty pound prize in the lottery, and was never ſober ſince ſhe received the money.

Yeſterday two travelling gipſies were taken up at Barnes in Surry, charged with ſtealing children in that neighbourhood, and ſelling them to beggars in Kent ſtreet in the Borough.

Dec. 18. We hear that John Crauford, Eſq; is appointed Chamberlain of Fife, in the room of the Earl of Rothes.

Extract of a letter from Naples, *Nov.* 21.

"The expulſion of the Jeſuits from this kingdom, which has been ſome time expected, has at length taken place. Yeſterday, at the ſetting in of the evening, the garriſon of this capital was under arms, and the ſix houſes of Jeſuits were inveſted by the civil officers, and a party of grenadiers; ſix of the principal magiſtrates alſo went to each of the houſes, and fixed a ſeal on all the rooms. About midnight ten companies of grenadiers, and two hundred horſemen, poſted themſelves in different parts of the city, where they preſſed a number of carriages, and ſent the Jeſuits in them, guarded by a party of horſe, to Pozzuoli, where veſſels were wating to tranſport them out of the kingdom. Every Jeſuit was allowed to take his portmanteau, which was not examined. A party of ſoldiers is left in each of the houſes, until further orders are received from the King. The ſhips have not yet ſailed from Pozzuoli, being detained by contrary winds; two armed gallies in this port have orders to join them, but the port they are bound to is not known.

They write from Peterſburg that advice was received of a terrible fire having broke out at Aſtracan, on the river Wolga, which conſumed upwards of three hundred houſes, and ſeveral warehouſes full of goods.

There have been no leſs than four vacancies among the twelve Knights of the Thiſtle, viz. the Marquis of Lothian, the Earls Moray, Hyndford, and Rothes; and three among the ſixteen Peers choſen for Scotland (the three before mentioned Earls) who have died within theſe ſix months.

It is ſaid the Earl of Finlater will be elected one of the ſixteen Peers for Scotland, in the room of Lord Rothes. Other advices mention the Earl of Buchan.

A learned Scotch Gentleman intends ſhortly to publiſh a liſt of Scotch Noblemen and Gentlemen who generally reſide out of Scotland, upon the ſame plan with that of the Iriſh liſt of abſentees lately publiſhed in Dublin; by which it will appear that that kingdom ſuffers as much in this reſpect as Ireland, in proportion to its inhabitants, and the ſmall ſhare of wealth they are poſſeſſed of.

There is a ſcheme ready to be laid before an auguſt Aſſembly for rendering the convicts uſeful to the publick, by forming them into a fiſhing company, to be ſettled on the iſland of Newfoundland.

The army of Ireland is commanded to have its full complement, which is 12,000 effective men, and orders are iſſued from the War Office for that purpoſe.

We hear that no foreign ſalted proviſions will be allowed to be imported, duty free; but that Iriſh pork, beef, butter, &c. will be ſubſtituted in lieu thereof.

We hear with pleaſure that his Grace the Duke of Bedford, who was operated the 5th inſtant by the Baron de Wenzel, of cataracts in both eyes, has recovered his ſight perfectly well.

Part of a letter from Tetbury, Glouceſterſhire, *Dec.* 9, *to a Gentleman in town.*

"Proviſions continue very dear here, and thouſands are ſtarving in what we call the bottoms, or clothing county, for want of employment. You would be ſhocked to ſee how many of theſe poor creatures are begging about the country, who look ready to ſink for want. You know that thoſe parts of our country are very populous. I heard a Gentleman lately ſay, who lives in one of theſe pariſhes, that if trade did not mend ſoon the income of all the eſtates in the pariſh would not maintain the poor. Robberies are committed here very frequent, ſo that it is not ſafe to go from one pariſh to another. The box that holds the charity for the Glouceſterſhire infirmary, and ſtands in the church, was broke open on Saturday ſe'nnight in the night, and the money taken out; but what the ſum was is uncertain, as the key of the box is kept at Glouceſter."

Extract of a letter from Bridgewater, *Dec.* 16.

"A moſt extraordinary phenomenon has lately appeared in the villages of Limpeſham, Burnham, Brents, and ſeveral other pariſhes near this place; the fields of which are overrun with an incredible number of mice, which do infinite damage; the dogs and cats have killed great numbers, but are ſo cloyed that they will not now go after them. The cattle will not touch the graſs where theſe vermin are, and we expect no relief but from a ſevere froſt, which it is hoped will deſtroy them. A ſimilar circumſtance is not to be remembered by the oldeſt perſon in theſe parts"

Extract of a letter from Dublin, *Dec.* 12.

"The cities of Dublin and Cork have, with a particular compliment, preſented his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with his freedom in two very handſome gold boxes. He has received a third of the ſame kind from the Univerſity. And we hear his Excellency has promiſed them a magnificent picture of his preſent Majeſty, which is to be placed in the new hall."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, *Dec.* 17.

"On Wedneſday evening a moſt barbarous murder was committed on a marine belonging to the ſquadron in this garriſon. Another marine came to this poor man's quarters about 6 o'clock on the above evening, and decoyed him out, telling him that he knew of ſome ſmuggled goods upon the South Sea common, about a mile from this place, near the ſea ſide, and that it would be worth his while to go with him to ſeize them. The next morning the man was found in the above mentioned place, murdered in a moſt ſhocking manner; his head beat almoſt to pieces, the ſcalp almoſt tore off, and ſtabbed in ſeveral parts of the face and eyes, ſuppoſed with a bayonet. The man came home in the Montreal, and had received money due to him. He had a ſilver watch, ſilver buckles, and five or ſix guineas in his pocket, when he left his quarters; his pockets, when he was found, were turned inſide out, and the marine that took him out has not been ſeen ſince, but diligent ſearch is making after him. The deceaſed was a luſty ſtrong man, and it is ſuppoſed the murder was not committed by one perſon, as there is appearance of the deceaſed having made great reſiſtance.

"Since I wrote this we hear that the above murder was committed on the back of the point, and the body thrown into the ſea, which carried it to the beach, where it was found. There is a publican and his wife taken up on ſuſpicion of the murder. We expect this will ſoon be brought to light."

BRISTOL, *Dec.* 10. Monday laſt a butcher in liquor went to Mr. Savery's, the Ring of Bells in Tower lane, and after having a pint was deſired by the landlord to go home, on which he began curſing and abuſing him and his wife, and inſiſted on ſtaying there; but after ſeveral words on both ſides, he drew out his knife and ſaid that he would as ſoon run it into her as he would ſtick a pig; and making ſome advances towards her, the huſband was ſo ſtruck with the fright that he dropped down on the ſpot and expired inſtantly.

GALWAY, *Dec.* 3. We are credibly informed that about a fortnight ago the wife of one John Hynes at Woodpark, in the pariſh of Annadown, in this county, was ſafely delivered of a ſon, in the 63d year of her age; and that another woman, the wife of one Maughan in the ſame village, aged above 60, is now in the laſt month of her pregnancy.

NEW YORK, *Jan.* 25.

We are told that ſince the beginning of laſt month 60 veſſels, or more, have been aſhore and loſt between this and Boſton.

A letter from Montreal, dated December 27th, 1767, adviſes that it is feared the couriers with the mail from New York for that place are both drowned, in attempting to croſs the river. They were ſpoke with by a man who came afterwards to Montreal, who ſays that three days after he ſaw them he was informed that they, with two countrymen, took a canoe to croſs at the falls of St. Louis, three leagues above Montreal; and that ſoon after there came on thick weather, and a heavy fall of ſnow, in which he imagines that the canoe was overſet by the ice and the people drowned, as they have heard nothing of them ſince. There is not the ſmalleſt chance of ever finding the mail, as the river is very broad, full of floating ice, and the current exceeding ſtrong for many miles down.

Another letter from Skeneſborough, of the 14th of January, confirms the above account, and ſays it is the mail that left New York the latter end of November. It is added that 24 perſons have ſuffered the ſame fate within a month paſt, by a thaw, that brought great quantities of ice down that rapid river, ſuch as has not been known at that ſeaſon in the memory of man. Lake George has not been paſſable by ice this ſeaſon, though the route to Crown Point has been good ever ſince November.

Jan. 28. Saturday laſt Capt. Stoney arrived here from Jamaica, in 28 days. He acquaints us that Captain Howell, who ſailed from hence in a ſhip for Penſacola laſt October, with 200 ſoldiers, was caſt away at a place called the Commanders, near the iſland of Jamaica, ſome time in November laſt; that the ſhip was loſt, and two men drowned; but that a man of war was deſpatched from Kingſton to take the people off the place where they were caſt away, and was ordered to carry them to the place for which they were deſtined.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 3.

Early this morning died at the Palace, after a tedious illneſs, which he bore with the greateſt patience and fortitude, the Hon. FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Eſq; Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chief of this Colony, over which he has preſided near ten years, much to his own honour, and the eaſe and ſatisfaction of the inhabitants. He was a Gentleman of a moſt amiable diſpoſition,—generous, juſt, and mild; and poſſeſſed, in an eminent degree, of all the ſocial virtues. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and died in his 65th year.

IN this Gazette of the 11th ult. the publick were informed that there was the greateſt reaſon to believe the SMALLPOX was entirely eradicated out of this city, and it is with pleaſure we can now confirm the ſame. The houſes in which the infected were are thoroughly cleanſed, and the clothes deſtroyed, ſo that not the leaſt danger of the infection remains.

JAMES COCKE, Mayor.

We had ſome ſevere thunder and lightning on Tueſday ſe'nnight, in the morning, which ſtruck an outhouſe of Mr. John Kirby's in York county, in which were two horſes, who were both killed, and the houſe conſumed. The head of one of the horſes was ſevered from his body, and part of it found upwards of a hundred yards from the houſe.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

By the Honourable JOHN BLAIR, *Eſq; Preſident of his Majeſty's Council, and Commander in Chief of the ſaid Colony and Dominion:*

A PROCLAMATION

For the Meeting of the General Aſſembly.

WHEREAS the late Lieutenant Governour and Commander in Chief of this dominion thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, to order, by his proclamation, bearing date the 22d day of January laſt, that the General Aſſembly ſhould meet on the laſt day of this inſtant March, at the Capitol in Williamſburg; and whereas the cauſe for their meeting then ſtill ſubſiſts, I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this proclamation, in his Majeſty's name, requiring the meeting of the General Aſſembly on the ſaid laſt day of March at the Capitol, for the deſpatch of the important buſineſs I ſhall recommend to them.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at Williamſburg, this 7th day of March, 1768, and in the 8th year of his Majeſty's Reign.

JOHN BLAIR.

GOD ſave the KING.

THE MILITIA *of this Cit are hereby ordered and required to meet, decently clothed, next* Tuesday, *on the Parade, at 3 o'clock precisely, with four charges of powder each, and their arms clean and in good order.*

JOHN PRENTIS, Colonel.

N. B. *No drum will beat.*

A LIST *of* LETTERS *in the Post Office at* WILLIAMSBURG.

JOHN Burton, perukemaker, Williamsburg.
Edmund Cowle, at Mr. Robinson's plantation, near Williamsburg.
Peter Dun, to the care of Dr. William Torborn, Charles City.
Colin Fraser Kensley, James river.
James Forbes, merchant, Benedict, James river.
John Hodges, near Williamsburg.
Francis Moor, Virginia.

Entered in the upper district of James *river.*

Feb. 20. George, James Coats, from Glasgow, with European goods.
22. Neptune, John Ewing, from Glasgow, in ballast.
26. St. George, Malachi Foote, from London, in ballast.
29. Polly, Johannes Watson, from Port Accomack, with 3 barrels of brown sugar, 4 barrels of rum, 2 chaises, 3 dozen of straw bottomed chairs, 2 hhds. of salt, 2 quintals of fish, and some earthen ware.

Cleared.

Feb. 19. Seaflower, Benjamin Sweat, for Boston, with 1100 bushels of corn, 250 bushels of wheat, 60 bushels of beans, 9 bushels of pease, 500 staves, 1 barrel of rum, and 25 wt. of tea.
23. Virginia, Alexander Thompson, for Glasgow, with 319 hhds. of tobacco, 3 hhds. of skins, 2 bales of hemp, 1 pipe of Madeira wine, 1700 feet of plank, 9000 staves, and 1 tierce of rum.
23. Florida Packet, Robert Elam, for Pensacola, with 163 barrels of flower.
26. Defiance, Jeremiah Havens, for Boston, with 15 barrels of flower, 1961 bushels of corn, 66 barrels of seconds, 19 barrels of bread, 1 bundle of billiard sticks, 1 horse, 10 tuns of bar and 924 wt. of cast iron.
26. Beaver, William Ashburn, for Liverpool, with 424 hhds. of tobacco, 6 bales and 2 hhds. of hemp, 1 hhd. of skins, 10 barrels of bees wax, 20 tuns of pig iron, 8750 staves, and 2200 lock stocks.
27. Prince George, John Fawn, for Barbados, with 3774 bushels and a half of corn, 2 bushels and a half of beans, 584 bushels and three fourths of pease, 2 hhds. of tobacco, 560 heading, 4230 staves, and 30,000 shingles.
1

Advertisements.

WHEREAS several small sums are due to me, as master of the Grammar School, by the statutes of the College, which when put together will make a sum not to be despised by ME, in my present circumstances, I beg the favour of the parents or guardians concerned to settle with and pay me, without giving me the trouble of bringing suits against the said parents and guardians, which may put them to more expense than the sums sued for. I have hitherto found no reason to expect payment without a personal application to particulars, which is not in my power; and therefore the necessity for this advertisement is too apparent for any person to imagine that an affront to him is intended.

6 JOSIAH JOHNSON.

N. B. Payment to Mr. *Blair*, the College Receiver, will be as agreeable as to the subscriber.

WANTED,

A YOUNG man, of a good character, capable of waiting in a Tavern; if he can write, it will be the more agreeable. Such a one will hear of good encouragement by inquiring at the Post Office.

*** Any person who has an active handy Negro fellow to hire, or dispose of on reasonable terms, may apply as above.

THERE is in the subscriber's warehouse at *Tappanannock* a box marked TR in a piece, No. 1, containing 100 feet of 8 by 10 WINDOW GLASS, imported last summer from *Bristol*, which the owner may have on paying charges. 2‖ JAMES LANG.

A SOBER, discreet, honest man, who can produce such a character, that understands the business of a DRAWER in a tavern, and can keep accounts, may hear of very good encouragement on applying to the Printer hereof.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has got a remarkable good FERRY BOAT, at the place formerly known by the name of HOOD's, in *Prince George* county. Any person inclinable to cross *James* river at that place may depend upon the boat's being manned with hands able to carry her over any weather.

DAVID SCOTT.

JUST arrived, the NEPTUNE, Captain ARBUCKLE, with 110 healthy servants, men, women, and boys, among whom are many valuable tradesmen, *viz.* Tailors, weavers, barbers, blacksmiths, carpenters and joiners, shoemakers, a staymaker, cooper, cabinet maker, bakers, silversmiths, a gold and silver refiner, and many others. The sale will commence at *Leed*'s town, on *Rappahannock*, on *Wednesday* the 9th of this instant *(March.)* A reasonable credit will be allowed, on giving approved security to

1 THOMAS HODGE.

Port Rappahannock.

PERMIT *Capt.* James Arbuckle, *of the* Neptune, *from* London, *having on board* 110 *convicts, to land them in this district, and to trade, he having made legal entry of the vessel. Given under our hands this* 27*th of* February, 1768.

JAMES GREGORY, D. N. O.
NATHANIEL CARPENTER, Collector.

To be SOLD *on the premises, the* 16*th of this instant* (March)

350 Acres of Land,

in *Glouceſter* county, being the plantation whereon Dr. *Symmer* lived; also three likely NEGRO MEN. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and security to

ROBERT & ALEX. DALGLEISH.

To be SOLD *at publick auction, on* Tuesday *the* 22*d of this month, at the dwelling-house of the late* William Waters, *deceased, in this city,*

11 valuable SLAVES,

and all the PERSONAL ESTATE of the said *William Waters*, deceased.

Three months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and security to

JOHN TAZEWELL, Executor.

Williamsburg, March 1, 1768.

To be SOLD *at* ALBEMARLE *court-house, on* THURSDAY *the* 10*th of this instant* (March)

ABOUT 200 acres of fine rich mountain LAND, in the said county, near the Secretary's ford over the north fork of *James* river, being the plantation whereon *Thomas Smith* now lives. The land is equal in quality to the best at the mountains, is well improved with houses and orchards, and three or four hands may be worked upon it duly to great advantage. Twelve months credit will be allowed for half the purchase money, and two years for the other half. An undoubted title will be made the purchaser, on giving bond and good security to 1 DAVID ROSS.

To be SOLD *at* Goochland *court-house, on* Tuesday *the* 15*th of this instant* (March) *by virtue of a deed of trust from* Gideon Moss *to* Thomas Yuille, *merchant in* Halifax, *dated the* 19*th of* December *last,*

THE following LANDS, SLAVES, *&c. viz.* Four hundred acres of unimproved land, lying in *Goochland* county, on the branches of the *Byrd* and *Fork* creeks, and upon both sides of the three chopt road.

300 acres on the branches of *Little Byrd* creek, a great part of which is good for tobacco.

300 acres more on the *Byrd* creek, and 90 acres on *Fork* creek.

A Negro woman with three children, and sundry household goods.

Whoever inclines to purchase may see the lands, and be fully satisfied of the title, by applying to *Gideon Moss*, who lives convenient to all the tracts. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and good security to the said *Thomas Yuille.* 2 DAVID ROSS.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, on* Thursday *the 7th of* April *next, on the premises,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, in *Prince George* county, containing 495 acres, well timbered, with a good stream of water running through it sufficient for a mill of any kind. The said land lies about two miles from *Coggin's Point*, on *James* river, and almost joins that land, is very good for all kinds of grain, tobacco, &c. and convenient to church, court, and trade. The said land will be surveyed, a plat made, and a deed given to the purchaser at the ensuing *April* court. Credit will be allowed for one half until the *Oyer* court in *June*, and for the other half until the *October* court following, the purchaser giving bond and security to

‡ THOMAS PINCKARD.

To be SOLD *on the head of* Nansemond *river, on* Jernagan's *run, about three miles and a half from* Suffolk *town,*

A NEW well built double geered GRIST MILL, the house two stories high, esteemed as good brick work as any in the country, and laid on a foundation of stone; the stream is the best in the lower parts of *Virginia*, seldom or never wanting water, and navigable to the mill for flats; the dam is very strong, on 60 feet of which the water tumbles over. There is also annexed to the work a saw mill, and about 400 acres of land adjoining the mills, great part of which is very good, and has some valuable low grounds that want no further improvement than clearing. Likewise 561 acres, about 4 miles from the mills, remarkably well timbered with the very best pitch or spruce pine, not having a hill in the whole distance, which makes it convenient for supplying the saw mill with timber. There may be great profits made on this land by getting tar and turpentine, as well as sawing plank; and the mill would be very suitable for the wheat manufactory, as I imagine she would grind from 20 to 30,000 bushels of wheat in a year, and a great deal of grain comes to her to be ground for toll. I will give three years credit on having bond and approved security, or seven years on paying interest from the date of the bond. The mills may be had without the lands. Apply to the subscriber in *Suffolk*.

SAMUEL COHOON.

To be SOLD *altogether or in parcels, as may best suit the purchasers, by the subscriber in* Suffex *county,*

TWO TRACTS of LAND, one containing 990 acres, lies within three miles of the court-house, convenient to churches and mills, and fit for any kind of grain, very level, and mostly to clear, as there is only a small plantation on it. The other lies on the north side of *Nottoway* river, contains 323 acres, more or less, adjoining the land of Col. *William Allen*; it is fine land for tobacco, wheat, or corn, has cleared land sufficient for four hands, a barn and overseer's house, and a good orchard of early fruit. One half of the money to be paid at the acknowledgment, and the other half by *January* next, the purchasers giving bond and security to

JOHN MASON.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, a brindled draught steer, about 10 years old, marked with two crops and two underkeels; posted, and appraised to 50 s.

BENJAMIN HUBBARD.

THERE is in the subscriber's store at *Portsmouth* a TRUNK marked B in a diamond, which the owner may have on paying charges.

JOHN GOODRICH.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, before Mr.* Hay's *door, in* Williamsburg, *on* Monday *the* 2*d day of* May *next,*

THE VALUABLE PLANTATION at *Capahosick* ferry, *York* county, containing about thirteen hundred acres, so well known, and so particularly described for its many advantages in a former advertisement. The time of payment to be made agreeable to the Hon. *William Nelson*, Esq; who will make it easy to the purchaser.

10 FRANCIS WILLIS.

To be SOLD, *on* Tuesday *the* 22*d of* March *next (if fair, otherwise next fair day) at the late dwelling plantation of Mr.* Anderson Stith, *deceased, lying in* King William *county, on* Pamunkey *river, about three miles above* Page's *warehouse,*

TWENTY five choice picked SLAVES, being the remainder of the slaves belonging to Mr. *Stith*'s estate (all that were indifferent having been before sold) among whom is an excellent cook wench, and several very good house servants; the rest are chiefly fine fellows. Also will be sold the household and kitchen furniture, and the stocks of cattle, hogs, horses, and sheep, two yoke of large oxen, with the carts, ploughs, tools, *&c.* belonging to the estate. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and security to

4 JOANNA STITH, Executrix.

Imported in the last ships, and to be sold at JOHN CARTER's *store in* Williamsburg, *the following* GOODS, viz.

SAGATHIES, duroys, grandurells, black, white, and coloured jeans, black lasting, black silk satinet, black velverets, black and coloured jennets, silk damascus, silk ginghams, durells for chair bottoms, plain and figured half yard dimities, yard wide dimity, Marseilles quilting, white counterpanes, corded dimity, plated stocks and stock tape, nankeen, India dimity, scarlet, queen's blue, and green furniture checks, blue and green flowered worsted perover for curtains, warpt and striped hollands, silk and cotton and cotton gowns, starrets, bed ticks and bed ticking, scarlet flannel, striped and white do. scarlet, blue, and yellow flowered serges for table covers, St. Jago cloths for do. yellow open canvas, silk handkerchiefs, red, purple, and blue cambrick handkerchiefs, Irish linens, table cloths and towelling, childrens packthread stays, jet coal necklaces, a large assortment of white French bead necklaces and ribands, cap wire, tortoiseshell rings, complete sets of china toy tea ware, large and small fiddles, flat and round shirt buttons, red and white tapes, silk laces, livery lace, chair, saddle, and bed lace, bobbin, womens and girls satin bonnets and hats, childrens satin caps and feathers, black silk net gloves, womens purple and white French kid gloves, boys and girls gloves, silk and worsted breeches pieces, cotton, thread, and worsted stockings, purple and red Morocco shoes, blue and green plains, cotton and osnaburgs, Hill's bardana drops, pepper, mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, indigo, fig, slate, and powder blue, marble washballs, shoe blacking, citron, coffee, double and single refined sugar, raisins, starch, linseed oil, nipple glasses and breast pipes, passage lanthorns, a variety of tin ware, cheese, rum, sugar, molosses, *&c. &c.*

To be SOLD *at the* Rocky Ridge, *on* Monday *the 7th of* March,

TWENTY likely *Virgina* born SLAVES. Credit will be allowed the purchasers for one half the purchase money until the 1st of *May* next, and until the 1st of *May* 1769 for the other half, on giving bond with good security.

2

I PROPOSE selling, by way of private sale, the reversion of and in a TRACT of LAND lying in *New Kent* county, within 5 miles of the court-house, and very convenient to *Pamunkey* and *Chickahominy* rivers, and several good mills. The said land contains about 500 acres, more or less, whereon are two plantations, with tolerable buildings on each, and in good order for cropping. One hundred pounds of the purchase money to be paid on the acknowledgment thereof, and the remainder in *June* 1769 and *June* 1770. Any person inclinable to treat with the subscriber for the said land may have a bargain in the same, by applying to

2 THOMAS MULLEN.

To be SOLD *by the Subscriber,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in *Isle of Wight* county, containing by estimation 750 acres; whereon is a dwelling-house of brick, 40 by 30 feet, with a passage and four rooms on a floor, a new kitchen underpinned with brick, with a brick chimney and gable end, two Negro quarters, two good barns, the one 52 by 24, and the other 40 by 20 feet, a good stable, and sundry other out-houses. Also eleven hundred bearing apple trees of the choicest fruits, a great number of peach, and a variety of other fruit trees, such as apricots, plums, and cherries, of the most approved kinds. The situation of the place is very beautiful, from an extensive prospect on *James* river, and convenient to church, mills, &c. The land is well timbered, and part thereof very good, the soil being well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, and other grain, particularly wheat, of which it produces exceeding fine, without manure.

Credit will be allowed for half of the purchase money until *April* 1769, and for the other half until *April* then next following. For further particulars inquire of

DOLPHIN DREW.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a black mare, about 4 feet 1 inch high, about 8 years old, with a sprig tail, has some white hairs in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock WG.

4‖ JOSEPH WOODSON.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a smutty gray horse, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is somewhat sleabitten, with a hanging mane and switch tail, but no brand perceivable; posted, and appraised to 8 l.

4‖ WILLIAM FARRAR.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a black mare colt, about 4 feet high, about a years old last summer, with a large star in her forehead, some white hairs down her face, a snip on her nose, three white feet, but neither dockt nor branded; posted, and appraised to 25 s.

4‖ WILLIAM MICH[illegible]

TAKEN up, in *Williamſburg*, a brindled heifer, about 3 years old, unmarked; potted, and appraiſed to 35 s.

4 RICHARD HUNT SINGLETON.

GREAT arrears of quitrents being yet due to his Majeſty, and many ſheriffs having failed to account for the quitrents of the year 1766, I hereby give notice that judgments will be obtained againſt every ſheriff that does not pay before the 25th of *April* next.

And whereas I am ſtrictly enjoined to make an early remittance of his Majeſty's quitrents, and the laſt of *May* in every year being fixed for the payment thereof, it is expected, and the ſheriffs are hereby deſired to pay the quitrents of this year's collection by the court of *Oyer* and *Terminer* in *June* at furtheſt.

R. CORBIN, D. R. G.

IF MARY PROTHERO, who came to *Virginia* about ſix or ſeven years ago, with *Sarah Syſers* (both about 20 years of age) from *Briſtol*, and lived with one *Coleman*, a biſcuit baker on *York* river, be living, and will apply to Capt. *John Cawſey*, of the ſhip *Brothers*, now lying in *Pamunkey*, ſhe may hear of ſomething to her advantage; and if dead, it will be taken kind of any one to inform him, that he may communicate the ſame to her relations in *England*.

AS Capt. *Ralph Barras*, above 20 years ago, made an accurate draught of great part of *Pamunkey* river, which is in the hands of ſome Gentleman in the colony, to me unknown, it would be very obliging if the poſſeſſor thereof would be pleaſed to tranſmit it to Meſſ. *Purdie* and *Dixon*, or to me in *Hanover*.

JOHN HENRY.

Now lying at Norfolk, *and to be chartered to any part of* BRITAIN, *or the* WEST INDIES,

THE brigantine *Antelope*, burthen about three hundred hogſheads, or ſeven thouſand buſhels of corn, and is a good ſailer. For freight apply to Capt. *Joſeph Kendall* on board, or

THOMAS THOMPSON.

N. B. COALS at 8d. a buſhel.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 500 acres, lying upon *Hoſten*'s creek, in *Eſſex* county, and within two miles of *Hobb*'s *Hole*, about 50 acres of which is valuable marſh. A large ſtock of cattle may be raiſed on this plantation, and may eaſily be ſold when the owner wants to diſpoſe of them, as there are commonly either ſhips or veſſels lying at *Hobb*'s *Hole*, who have their proviſions frequently brought from places at a greater diſtance. Any perſon upon applying to the ſubſcriber, who lives in the neighbourhood, may be ſhown the land. Credit will be allowed the purchaſer until *March* 1769, on giving bond with good ſecurity.

JAMES DYCKE.

Juſt imported in the ſhip LORD CAMDEN, *Capt.* JOHNSTOUN,

A LARGE aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, to be ſold by the ſubſcriber by wholeſale and retail, at a low advance, for ready money.

ALEXANDER GORDON.

NORFOLK, *Feb.* 16, 1767.

To be SOLD, *at private ſale*,

SIX thouſand five hundred acres of Land, in *Charles City* county, pleaſantly ſituated on *James* river; four acres of land, with a water griſt mill, on *Meyſer*'s creek, in the ſame county; and 2000 acres of land in *Halifax* county. They will be ſold altogether or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Theſe lands were the eſtate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his truſtees) for the benefit of his creditors. As the ſale of theſe lands has been before advertiſed, but not effected, it may not be improper to aſſure the publick that an abſolute diſpoſal of them is now intended, and that we ſhall at all times be ready to receive propoſals for the whole or any part thereof. Mr. *John Chriſtian*, who lives thereon, will ſhow the lands in *Charles City*.

RICHARD RANDOLPH,
Tf JAMES BELSCHES.
JERMAN BAKER.

As the time limited for Mr. *Kennon*'s creditors to accede to the deed of truſt made to us expires on the 13th of *March* next, it may not be amiſs to deſire their attention to that circumſtance.

To be SOLD *at* King *and* Queen *court-houſe*, *on* Monday *the 29th of this inſtant*,

A TRACT of LAND, on *Mattapony* river, containing about 3000 acres, with a griſt mill; the property of the late Col. *George Braxton*, deceaſed, and purſuant to a decree of the General Court, to ſatisfy a debt due to Meſſ. *Anthony Bacon* and Co. merchants in *London*. Credit will be allowed (by conſent of Mr. *Bacon*'s attorney) until the 10th of *June* 1769, on giving bond and good ſecurity.

JOHN PENDLETON, Sheriff.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a bay horſe, about 4 feet 5 inches high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſome ſaddle ſpots, has had a fiſtula, had on a ſmall bell, and branded reſembling ●; potted, and appraiſed to 40 s.

JOHN WOODSON.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a dark roan mare, about 4 feet 2 inches and a half high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and branded on the near ſhoulder N potted, and appraiſed to 50 s.

WADE NETHERLAND.

To be SOLD *at publick auction, on* Wedneſday *the 9th of* March *(if fair, otherwiſe next fair day)*

THE LAND and PLANTATION whereon *Sterling Thornton* lately lived, in *Dinwiddie*, near *Peterſburg*; alſo about 25 SLAVES. Credit will be allowed until the 1ſt of *October* next, on giving bond and ſecurity to the executors of the late *Peter Randolph*, Eſq; deceaſed. 4

To be SOLD *by the ſubſcriber, on* Monday *the 2d of* May, *and entered on at* Chriſtmas *next*,

THE LAND and PLANTATION whereon Mr. *George Booker* formerly lived, in *Amelia* county, on the upper ſide of *Flat* creek, and adjoining Mr. *Joſeph Eggleſton*'s, containing 573 acres, whereon is a very good dwelling-houſe, and all convenient out-houſes, a very good apple and peach orchard, and in good order to work 3 or 4 hands. It is a very pleaſant ſituation, the land lying as well as almoſt any in *Amelia* county, and is in a very good neighbourhood One third of the purchaſe money to be paid down; and long credit, if required, may be had for the remainder, on giving bond, with good ſecurity, to

5‖ BENJAMIN SEAWELL, Jun.

N. B. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe before the day of ſale may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, in *Brunſwick*.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of valuable tobacco LAND, containing 519 acres, lying in *Albemarle* county, on *James* river, about 10 miles above the old court-houſe. There is belonging to the land about 20 acres of low grounds, and the high land is very rich; the plantation upon it is in good order for cropping, having ſeveral good tobacco houſes, a dwelling-houſe, and other convenient out-houſes, and an apple and peach orchard inferiour to none in the colony. There is likewiſe a pretty large copper ſtill, well fixed, which will be ſold with the land, if agreeable to the purchaſer, to whom a good title will be made. For terms inquire of Mr. *Alexander M'Caul*, merchant at *Richmond*, or to the ſubſcriber, within a mile of the premiſes.

6 NEILL CAMPBELL.

To be SOLD,

TWO LOTS of LAND in *Suffolk* town, ſituate on the main ſtreet, and joining the publick wharf; whereon are ſeveral large warehouſes, a large dwelling-houſe, and other conveniences. For terms apply to

Tf LEMUEL RIDDICK.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20 l. which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	Lots.	Val.	Rents.
Inſpection at *Page*'s, five lots, at 12 years purchaſe,		L. 840	L. 70
Do. at *Crutchfield*'s, ſix lots, at do.		720	60
		L. 1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20 l.	135	2700	
		L. 4260	130
137 Prizes,	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 tickets, at 10 l. each,		L. 4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY'S, in *Williamſburg*, on the 4th *Thurſday* in *April*, 1768

Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry intereſt from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, *George Wythe*, *Thomas Everard*, *John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

To be SOLD, *on twelve months credit*,

ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND, in *Amherſt* county, to which an indiſputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Apply to Col. *William Cabell* (who is Attorney for the executors of *Philip Grymes*, Eſq; deceaſed, and lives in *Amherſt* county) or to

Tf LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

A SCHEME,

For diſpoſing of, by way of LOTTERY, *the* LAND *and* TENEMENTS *under mentioned, being the entire towns of* Rocky Ridge *and* Shockoe, *lying at the Falls of* James *river, and the land thereunto adjoining.*

THE advantageous ſituation of this eſtate is too well known to require a particular deſcription, though it may be neceſſary to inform the publick that the obſtructions through the Falls, and in other parts of the river above, will ſhortly be removed, and the river made navigable to the ſaid towns: The navigation will thereby be extended, and made both ſafe and eaſy for upwards of two hundred miles above the ſaid Falls, and a communication opened to the weſtern frontier of the middle colonies, whereby there will not be more than ſixty or ſeventy miles portage from *James* river to the *Ohio*; ſo that the immenſe treaſure of that valuable country muſt neceſſarily be brought to market to one or other of the aboveſaid towns, which will occaſionally raiſe the rents, and enhance the value, of the lands and tenements under mentioned, beyond the powers of conception.

	Lots.	Value.	Rents.
A double forge, a mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the uſe of the landing, the canal, with ten feet on each ſide, and 1000 acres of back land, the furtheſt part of which is not more than five miles from the forge,		L. 8000	
Inſpection at *Rocky Ridge*, at 12 years purchaſe,		780	L. 65
James Lyle, his tenement, at do.		540	45
Archibald Buchanan, at do.		540	45
Alexander Stewart, at do.		510	42 10
Elizabeth Todd, at do.		480	40
Robert Gordon, at do.		90	7 10
Joſeph Hopkins, at do.		60	5
John Shackelton, at do.		36	3
James Gunn, formerly rented to *Thomas Yuille*,		540	45
Ferry on the ſouth ſide, at 20 years purchaſe, with half an acre of land on the bank,		2000	100
A fiſhery on the ſouth ſide, at 20 years do.		600	30
Number of improved lots,	12	L. 14,176	L. 428
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, to be laid off in a town convenient to the river, with publick landings, at 25 l. each,	300	7500	
The amount of lots on the ſouth ſide of *James* river, in *Cheſterfield* county,	312	L. 21,676	L. 428
Shockoe inſpection, at 12 years purchaſe,		L. 780	L. 65
Byrd's do. at do.		780	65
Watſon's, at do.		720	60
James Buchanan, at do.		720	60
Patrick Coutts, at do.		420	35
George Ellis, at do.		120	10
James M'Dowell, at do.		480	40
David Roſs, at do.		480	40
Thomas Younghuſband, at do.		540	45
James Rozer, at do.		60	5
James Howling, at do.		60	5
John M'Keind, at do.		144	12
M'Pherſon & Menzies, at do.		420	35
James Daley, at do.		36	3
Lewis Warwick, at do.		60	5
Ferry, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Fiſhery, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Number of improved lots,	17	L. 9820	L. 685
10,000 acres of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each, valued at 30 s. per acre,	100	15,000	
10 iſlands, on ſome of which are very valuable fiſheries,	10	300	
Lots unimproved, valued at 25 l. each,	400	10,000	
The amount of lots on the north ſide of *James* river,	527	L. 35,120	L. 685
The amount of lots on the ſouth ſide of do. as above,	312	21,676	428
839 Prizes.	839	L. 56,796	L. 1113
9161 Blanks.			
10,000 Tickets, at 5 l. each,		L. 50,000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at SHOCKOE'S in *June* 1768, under the management and direction of the Hon. PRESLEY THORNTON, Eſq; PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN PAGE, CHARLES CARTER, and CHARLES TURNBULL, Eſquires, truſtees for the ſame, who will execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers in this lottery. Tickets to be had of the truſtees, alſo of Col. ARCHIBALD CARY, JOHN WAYLES, and the ſubſcriber.

W. BYRD.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— *,* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.